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they are surrounded. The report on these deposits was made by L. C. Graton. In Bear Lake County, Idaho, copper deposits occur near Montpelier. Here however, they are mostly carbonate and not sulphide ores. Their value has not yet been definitely proved, nor is their extent known. The chief project for their development is the Bonanza shaft, which has gone down 350 feet but has not yet shipped ore. Shales, stained green, maroon and chocolate by iron, abound in the region, the colors mimicking those of copper stains and misleading the prospector, who supposes that their vivid tints are indications of copper. The ores run only about 2 per cent. but may be made to pay by proper treatment. The deposits are described by H. S. Gale. Near South Mountain, Pennsylvania, copper in the shape of blebs, grains and wires is associated with ancient lavas, particularly with the greenstone that is so widespread in that region. Traces of copper are found for eight miles, from the Gettysburg pike to a point beyond the Maryland state line. Most of the prospects are at stream crossings, where the overlying rocks have been worn away. The copper was brought up from the interior of the earth with the lava but was then very finely disseminated through the mass and was worthless. Later it was concentrated in veins by hot circulating waters, which dissolved it and later redeposited it on the walls of cavities and in other places. These deposits, which are described by G. W. Stose, have been known for seventy years but have not yet proved to be commercially important. Systematic search, however, might reveal valuable deposits.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

FREDERICK W. DOOLITTLE, B.S. (C.E.) 1907, instructor in civil engineering in the University of Colorado, has been appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Wisconsin.

DR. E. T. BELL, formerly of the University of Missouri, has begun his duties as assistant professor of anatomy in the University of Minnesota.

DR. ALEXANDER PETRUNKEVITCH, honorary curator in the American Museum of Natural

History, has been appointed instructor in zoology in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

E. G. PETERSON, Ph.D. (Cornell), has been appointed professor of bacteriology in the Oregon Agricultural College. At the same institution Mr. William E. Lawrence has been appointed instructor in botany.

MR. JOHN E. GUTBERLET, assistant in biology at the University of Colorado, has accepted a position in the biological department of the University of Illinois.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

PRACTICAL NOMENCLATURE

DR. NEEDHAM'S proposal¹ to use numbers in place of specific names in zoology fills me with astonishment. Granting that the problems of nomenclature are at bottom problems of psychology, what can be said in defense of a number-system as against one of names? Every man, woman and child in the world, with rare exceptions, I suppose, has a name. Every town or village has a name. Imagine that instead, we were all numbered, and that in order for this communication to reach the editor I had to write upon the envelope 21,560, A 493, X 2. Is that easier to remember than the customary address? Does it call up pleasanter thoughts? Garrison-on-Hudson, if it does consist of three words and sixteen letters, is pleasing and suggestive; were it twice as long I would not exchange it for a group of numbers. Even Tin Cup and Hell Gate, places in Colorado, have names which are suggestive and interesting, far better than, say 206 and 508. It is true that some names are unfortunate, but even the worst have a certain individuality, and with the authors indicated recall to us something of zoological history, often of romance.

Take the very list given by Dr. Needham. What must be the condition of a man's mind, if he thinks that numbers are a good exchange for *barbara*, *sponsa*, *nympha*, *forcipata*, *dryas* and the rest? What a fine century of entomological effort is called to our mind as we run over the names of Fabricius, Charpentier,

¹ SCIENCE, September 2, p. 295 et seq.